

Official indoor base ball guide containing the constitution, 1908

SPALDING'S Official INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE 1908

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GEORGE W. HANCOCK, Inventor of Indoor Base Ball.

CONSTITUTION, BY-LAWS AND PLAYING RULES

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INDOOR BASE BALL

INDOOR BASE BALL ORIGIN OF GAME The game of indoor base ball was invented in Chicago in 1887. Members of the Farragut Boat Club had assembled in the gymnasium hall on Thanksgiving day of that year and an old boxing glove was carelessly thrown around the room. One of the boys took up a broom and batted the glove back to the thrower, when George W. Hancock suddenly exclaimed, "Say, boys, let's play ball!" Thereupon the huge wrestling mat was hauled around to answer for a diamond and a lively game of "scrub" took place, the broom-handle having been broken off and used for the bat and the unwieldy boxing glove taking the place of a ball. It proved great fun and at its conclusion Mr. Hancock gathered the members around him and unfolded a plan which had occurred to him as the players were sliding around the hall. "I believe this affair can be worked into a regular game of base ball which can be played indoors, and if you all come down Saturday night I'll make up some rules and have a ball and bat which will suit the purpose of the sport and do no damage to the surroundings." And so, on the night announced, two teams were chosen, and Mr. Hancock read the rules he had made up to suit the surroundings and presented to the gaze of the assembled members the huge ball and small rubber-tipped bat which have since been identified with the game. The contest was one of the funniest performances ever witnessed and members and visitors went away loud in their praises of "Indoor Base Ball," as the new sport was christened.

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THE GAME'S PROGRESS

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W. F. FRY, Member Advisory Board. Montgomery, Ala.

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SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. 17 result was much smaller figures and more on the professional basis of base ball, until now, with numerous clubs and leagues all over the country, the game has reached a scientific standpoint hitherto unsuspected of fulfilment. It can be played in any hall of size which will permit of sufficient light and room for the diamond and fielding, the composition of the floor being immaterial, as the rubber-soled shoes required to be worn will allow running on even the waxed floor of a dancing hall. About the smallest size for a playing floor is 40 x 50 feet. A larger surface will, of course, allow greater freedom for fielding and running. The spectators are usually placed in the right and left field, on either side of the catcher's territory, and in galleries, according to the construction of the room used for play. At first the sport was confined to a few of the social clubs of Chicago, which had organized a league, but of late years great strides have been made toward having the game spread all over the United States. Many of the Chicago clubs have made trips to cities East and West and played indoor ball before large crowds of spectators, who had become initiated in the sport, and consequently extremely interested, for it is said of indoor ball that it is the most exciting sport which the winter months give us, for, the space allotted for play usually being somewhat confined, the spectators and players are at no great distance from each other, and the rapid action is of a very exciting nature. Some excellent players have been developed, especially among amateurs. Several professionals have tried their hand, but find themselves outclassed by the more nimble amateurs, as agility rather than strength enters largely into the sport. In playing the indoor game, ordinary base ball suits are the proper dress, except that the spiked shoes are done away with and rubber-soled ones used instead. At the knee and hip the trousers should be thickly padded, as

NORMAN K. ROBE, Member Executive Committee National Indoor Base Ball Association,

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. IG contact with the floor at these points is a common occurrence. A different style of play is noticeable in the successful indoor player from that adopted outdoors. In sliding to bases there must be perfect

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abandon, and, sliding well around the bag, the arm can be thrust out in passing and the base held. In batting, the ball can be bunted successfully, and, as the first contact with the floor decides its fairness, this feature is one practiced by many of the best players. Still, it must not be supposed that long hits cannot be made, for many home runs have been credited on drives that are astonishing in their force. The short stops usually play close to the batter-about ten feet, one on either side of the pitcher, for in the indoor game the right fielder comes into the diamond and takes the position known as "right short." The umpires' duties are rather difficult, as the quick play and closeness to the players oftentimes actually prevent their seeing the action, but in case one is unable to judge the other may be appealed to. It is surprising to note the expertness with which girls also can play the game after short practice. Many of the schools have leagues for girls' clubs and under proper training they develop wonderful playing, their contests being highly interesting though of necessity the number of spectators is more limited. Indoor base ball is a pleasant, agreeable and moderate sport. It has delighted thousands and incidentally developed an increasing interest in the outdoor game so closely are the two allied. It has emerged from what was at first termed a "fad" to a well-balanced, exciting sport, and there no longer can be any doubt that it has come to take its proper place among such games as foot ball, cricket, tennis and golf.

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REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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SUGGESTIONS TO UMPIRES

SUGGESTIONS TO UMPIRES One of the first things for an umpire to acquire is to thoroughly familiarize himself with all the rules so that he can give a decision quickly

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and not be obliged to refer to a rule book. Assume full charge of the play from the commencement to the termination of the game, be firm in your decisions, and do not allow any player except the captain to discuss a decision with you, nor allow the players to discuss a decision among themselves, as wrangling of this kind is very annoying to the spectators. Never be too friendly with the players or talk with the spectators during the progress of the game and especially do not argue with them about any of your decisions. Never start a game without having a thorough understanding with both captains regarding the ground rules. See that the players take their positions in the field promptly and that the next batter up is always ready to take his place at bat. Remember that life and action is what makes the sport interesting, and a slow, listless game is very wearying to the people who pay their money to see you perform. Don't be afraid to move, so as to get in the best possible position to properly judge a close play. The umpire should L ~ ~think the same as a player, that if a certain play is made, what he should do, and figure out what position he should take to see the play properly. As a parting injunction do not under any circumstances allow profanity or vulgarity of any kind, for nothing will so quickly demoralize the sport and cheapen the game.

F.. D. BALDWIN, Chairman Advisory Board, Eastern Committee.

INDOOR BASE BALL ON THE PACIFIC COAST

INDOOR BASE BALL ON THE PACIFIC COAST BY GEORGE W. HANCOCK, Inventor of the Game Indoor Base Ball is a game of which Southern Californianr with their snowless and practically freezeless winters, know little, but which in the East, from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, is played during the frosty months in places of sufficient importance to possess halls of proper dimensions for the sport. Imagine a large clubhouse auditorium, with a diamond laid off in the centre of the floor space, with just enough field room reserved to allow the fielders to act, the balance of the hall filled with eager partisans of the two struggling teams, who rise en masse to cheer every good play and decry every muff; the coaches on the side lines urging on the base runners, with per- haps the temperature

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at zero outside, and you have a typical indoor Base Ball scene as depicted in the East. LEAGUES IN THE EAST. In many cities leagues have been formed, and the excitement of contest fully equals that of the professional greensward events. The game is somewhat like its outdoor rival. It has been adapted from the older amusement so as to conform to the smaller area for field work furnished by the dancing halls and various auditoriums in which the play is made, for the struggle can take place on a waxed floor with nearly the same abandon as shown on a well-groomed turf. Besides being played indoors, it has been found an excellent sport for the prairie and back lots, where the space is limited. In these contests the less experienced athlete may take part, and the game will be found brimful of action and fun. It is just suited to the climate of California, and is said to far surpass such games as tennis and golf in interest, and so many more may engage in the struggle at the same time, forming an ideal occupation for the sunny hours.

President Oswegfo (A. 1.) Inuuuur Bum-, B- 1ubuv

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A, M. GRILLEY, Y. M. C. A., Portland, Ore. Member Advisory Board.

INDOOR BASE BALL IN DENVER

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THE ART OF BATTING

THE ART OF BATTING 9't By W. F. COREY. To become a successful batter requires coolness, a good eye, good judgment and a number of other requisites which only come to a man by constant practice. I have followed the game since its infancy and I have never seen two men whom I can say bat exactly alike. It is quite true the position some batters assume are much alike, some crouch low down, while others stand upright, some drive the ball out hard, while others mix them up and place their hit. I would advise a man to assume an easy, natural position so as to be ready for any kind of a ball pitched. Remember the pitcher is always sizing you up to ascertain your weakness while at the bat and you should study him, to find out his peculiarities, as every pitcher has them. Some pitchers would rather pitch to a slugger than to a bunter and vice versa. Always try to do the opposite to what the pitcher intends to make you do, as nearly as you can judge, and confuse him as much as possible. Another thing which you must not lose sight of is, that every player on the opposing team is also sizing you up, and by your position and general way of handling yourself they may judge in which direction the ball may go if you hit it. I would advise a batter to conduct himself in such a manner as to mislead his opponent of his intentions. For example, suppose one of your team mates is on base and you wish to advance him and do not want to take a chance on hitting out a fly ball and causing a double

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HOW TO BECOME A BASE RUNNER

HOW TO BECOME A BASE RUNNER To become a good base runner in indoor base ball, it is highly important that a player be always on the alert to take advantage of all opportunities which may happen to come his way. The clever and successful base runner

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is not always the man who is naturally fast, but the one who utilizes his speed to the best advantage and will take long chances when the occasion requires it. The rule which compels a player attempting to steal not to start for the next base until a pitched ball has reached or passed the catcher, results in the same closeness of play at second and third bases as is seen in the outdoor game when a player is trying to steal. The most important thing for a base runner to learn is the art of sliding to a base. In attempting to steal a base, a player should take a long slide, usually on the inside of the bag, and thrusting out his arm catch hold of the bag in passing. Of course a good deal depends on the position of the basemen and also the cleverness of the man stealing. For instance, if you once get started for a base, keep on and don't look back to see how the throw is, but judge that from the action of the player on the base. If the throw is high, slide in on the inside of the bag. If the basemen is playing in front of the base and the throw is low, then try and get around in back of him. It is always considered good form in indoor base ball for a player to slide head first, not only because of his being better able to get hold of the bag, but also in being in a better position to see and take advantage of any muffled or wild throw. Then again, it is very important that a man

1, Sleiancoll, umpire; z, WVoods; 3, Gregg; 4, Snowden; 5, Clark; 6, Mondau; 7, Stiner; 8, Perry; 9, Oxley, Mgr. COMPANY K TEAM, THIRD INFANTRY, M. N. G., CHEBOYGAN, MICH.

SPALDING S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. 41 running the bases should watch for any slip on the part of the catcher or any pitched ball which pulls the catcher over in such a position from which it would be hard for him to make a good throw to a base. Such an opportunity should always be his cue when he is looking for a chance to steal. The hit and run game can be played just the same in indoor as in outdoor base ball, and many games are won by the use of it. Especially with two out the base runner should leave the base with the pitcher's arm and if the ball is hit by the batsman stands a better chance of making the next base and of sometimes scoring. There is one play which a good base runner may often attempt and sometimes be successful with, and that is in a

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close game or with two men out and a weak batter up, he tries to steal home plate while the ball is being passed from the catcher to shortstop and from there to the pitcher. It is surprising how a play of this kind often will get a whole crowd on edge and nothing upsets an opponent any more than men taking chances on the bases when the score is close. While at this point it might be well to state that nothing pleases the spectators more than to see shifty and daring base running. They want to see something else besides the pitcher and catcher putting men out. They want to have excitement and life in the game and clever base running is what gives it to them. There is always a chance for a wild throw when a base runner is attempting to steal, and nothing puts a team "up in the air" so much as to get them throwing the ball wild. To sum it all up, the two essentials for a good base runner are, first, to be wide awake to every opportunity, and when you are sure of your ground be quick and de- cisive in taking a chance; second, to be able to slide to bases well.

1, Dunn; 2, Sinning; 3, Eddy; 4, Yernes, Umpire; 5, Hayenga; 6, Adams; 7. Harberts; 8, McLean, Mgr.; 9, Rath, Capt.; 10, Smith. Y. M. C. A. HAWKEYES, DUBUQUE, IOWA. Champions of Iowa. The Palace Studio, Photo.

INDOOR BASE BALL IN CANADA

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IMPLEMENTS OF THE GAME

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1, Williams, Capt.; 2, Hoffinger; 3, Liece; 4, Autcoult; 5, McSheeley; 6, Pendelton; 7, Dowling; 8, Mosley; 9, Fielding; 10, Fletcher; 11, McMillan, Mgr.; 12, McBride. COMPANY A TEAM, DENVER, COL.

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SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. 47 The pants should either be padded at the knees and hips, or the regular adjustable knee-pad used to prevent actual contact of these parts of the anatomy with the floor. SHOES. All shoes worn must have rubber soles; those with corrugated rubber having been found the best. MATS. Where bases lie near a wall, padded mats should be stood up opposite, against which the players may strike when running or sliding.

1, Simons; 2, J. Good; 3, Baker; 4, Russell; 5, IlrKe(lanl; 6, alies; 4, Dudley; 8, Reid, Mgr.; 9, W. Good; 10, Barnes; 11, Davis. GARNITA TEAM, DENVER, COL.

CONSTITUTION

CONSTITUTION ARTICLE I. NAME AND OBJECTS. This organization shall be known as the NATIONAL INDOOR BASE BALL ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES. The objects of the Association are: 1. To perpetuate Indoor Base Ball as the national winter game of the United States and to surround it with such safeguards as to warrant for the future absolute public confidence in its integrity and methods. 2. To protect and promote the mutual interests of Indoor Base Ball clubs and players. ARTICLE II. MEMBERSHIP. Any Indoor Base Ball league or club may become a member of this Association on written application to the Secretary of the Association, signed by the President and Secretary, accompanied by documents showing that said club is regularly organized and officered. ARTICLE III. TERMINATION OF MEMBERSHIP. (1.) By resignation, duly accepted by two-thirds vote of the Executive Committee. (2.) Playing any game of ball with a club that has been disqualified. (3.) Officering, agreeing, conspiring or attempting to lose any game of ball, or failing to immediately expel any player who shall be proven guilty of offering, agreeing, conspiring or attempting to lose any game of ball.

1, Sevens; 2, Gray; 3, McCormick; 4, Belford; 5, McGuirl; 6, Duffy; 7, M irphy; 8, Toole, Mgr.; 9, G. McGuigan; 10, Garvin; 11, E. McGuigan, NESTOR HOSE TEAM, GENEVA, N. Y.

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SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. 5t (4.) Failing or refusing to comply with any lawful requirement of the Executive Committee. (5.) Wilfully violating any provision of the Constitution or the legislation or playing rules in pursuance thereof.

ARTICLE IV. EXPULSION OF CLUBS AND OFFICERS. (1.) To carry into effect the provision of Clause 4, Article 3, of this Constitution, the facts in any case, covered by such sections, must be reported to the Secretary of the Association, who shall at once notify, by mail or tele- graph, the party charged with the offense, inquiring whether any dispute exists as to the facts alleged. In case the facts are disputed, the Executive Commit- tee shall, after due notice, try the case under such regula- tions as they may prescribe, and their finding shall be final and conclusive on all parties. (2.) Any member holding a position in this Association, either as an officer or a member of a committee, who shall be charged in writing by three executive officers of this Association with malfeasance in office, or with conduct prejudicial to the interest of the Association, may be suspended by the President pending an investigation of the charge. (3.) Any officer or member against whom charges have been preferred, as above, shall be furnished with a copy of the charge, and shall be heard in his own defense before the Executive Committee. And if found guilty of the charges preferred, may be reprimanded, suspended for a specified time, removed from his position or expelled from the Association. ARTICLE V. ELECTIONS. Between the first day of March and the first day of April each year, any regularly organized Indoor Base Ball

1, Overmeyer; 2, Potts; 3, Phillips; 4, Filley; 5, Russell; 6, Reynolds; 7. Cote; 8, Danaher; 9, Scott; 10, Pike; 11, Parker; 12, Maino; 13, Crowley; 14, Zink. Johnson, Photo. 15, James A. Reynolds, President Jackson (Mich.) Indoor Base Ball League. ALL STARS TEAM, JACKSON, MICH.

Club, a member of the Association, shall have the right to appoint a delegate to attend a meeting, which shall be duly advertised for the purpose of electing nine members to constitute the Executive Committee. Said committee shall elect a President-Secretary, First and Second Vice- President, and Treasurer, whose term of office shall be for one

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year. ARTICLE VI. DUTIES OF OFFICERS. SECTION I. (A) The President shall be the Secretary of the Association, appoint all committees and perform such other duties as pertain to his office, or such as the Association or Executive Committee may assign him. (B) He shall sign all necessary documents and have the casting vote, in case of a tie, on all questions. (C) He shall be the sole interpreter of the playing rules during the season. (D) He shall, as Secretary of the Association, have custody and care of the seal of the Association and all official records and documents, shall receive and answer all correspondence, issue all official notices, and shall prepare and furnish such reports as may be called for by the Executive Committee. SEC. 2. The Vice-Presidents, in the order of their priority, shall, in case of disability of the President, perform all the duties by him ordinarily to be performed, and in case of death, resignation or removal of the President, shall fill the office for the remainder of the term. SEC. 3. The Treasurer shall have charge of any and all funds of the Association. Any officer or director of the Association desiring to resign shall present his resignation to the Executive Committee in writing.

1, Heiss; 2, Foulk; 3, Sherlock; 4, Crowell; 5, Roth; 6, Bergk, Capt.; 7, Casey, Mgr.; 8, Collins; 9, Meyers, Coach; 10, Britz; 11, Wyman, Mascot. OSHKOSH (WIS.) Y. M. C. A. TEAM. Oshkosh City Champions.

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SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. Consideration by the Executive Committee in giving final decision bearing on the subject. Any protest that cannot be handled by a local league shall be referred to the Advisory member in charge of the territory, who shall appoint two disinterested parties to act with him as a committee, and shall, after due notice, try the case under such regulations as they may prescribe, and their finding shall be final and conclusive on all parties unless an interpretation of the rules be involved, in which case an appeal may be taken to the President of the Association and his

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ruling shall be final. ARTICLE IX. The Secretary, upon the written request of a member of the Executive Committee, or three members of the Association, shall submit any question to a .vote of the Executive Committee. Within five"days after the vote on the question he shall mail to each member of the Asso- ciation the question and the result of the vote.

ARTICLE X. AMENDMENTS. (1.) The Constitution of this Association may be altered or amended by a three-fourths vote of the Executive Committee, providing such alterations or amendments have been submitted in writing, together with the name of the member proposing it. (2.) Any section of this Constitution may be suspended or its provisions made non-applicable by a unanimous vote of the Executive Committee.

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ORGANIZATION OF LEAGUES

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1, Newman; 2, Judkins; 3, Kelty, Mgr.; 4, Holland; 5, Hooper; 6, Law- rence; 7, Green; 8, Hopper; 9, Bolter; 10, Hathway. COMPANY A, FIRST REGT. M. N. G. TEAM, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN,

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1, Desnoyer; 2, Zink; 3, Addison, Mgr.; 4, Filley; 5, Daly; 6, Reilly; 7, Potts; 8, Maino; 9, Harrington; 10, Danaher. Johnson, Photo. HERCK & ADDISON TEAM, JACKSON, MICH.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

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1, Ward; 2, Rutherford; 3, Stewart; 4, Miller, Umpire; o, 1surke; o, Sager, Official Scorer; 7, Cattel; 8, Concello; 9, Wetmore, Sec.-Treas.; 10, Mc- Collum, Pres. and Capt.; 11, Coloquhouse, Mgr.; 12, Woodley; 13, Patter- son; 14, Cole. BRANTFORD (CAN.) TEAM.

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. 65 ARTICLE V. EXPULSION OF CLUBS. Any club is liable to expulsion that fails to live up to the Constitution; the facts in any case must be reported at once to the Secretary, who shall at once notify the party charged with the offense, inquiring whether any dispute exists as to the facts alleged. In case the facts are disputed, the Board of Directors shall, after due notice, try the case under such regulation as they prescribe, and their finding shall be final and conclusive. ARTICLE VI. Each club shall file with the secretary on or before the day of registration of each player, accompanied by the necessary fee, and shall deposit with the secretary ' cash, same to be forfeited on expulsion or with- drawal of club. A special assessment may be levied by the Board of Directors to cover any deficit that may exist ARTICLE VII. IMPOSING OF FINES. Upon conviction of any violation of the Constitution or By-Laws, the Board of Directors may, in the first instance, as a preliminary to or in lieu of expulsion, impose such a fine as is in their judgment commensurate with the injury, which fine may include a penalty payable to any other club or clubs, as an equivalent for damage sustained, or payable to the League, to be disposed of as the Board of Directors see fit. The Arbitration Committee shall have the powr to impose such fine on any club or player reported for violation of the Constitution or playing rules, as in their judgment the case warrants. ARTICLE VIII. OFFICERS. Each club of the League shall be entitled to two (2) dele gates to the League which

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SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. 67 shall constitute the governing body of said League, from which shall be elected a President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treas- urer, and six (6) directors, which shall constitute the Board of Directors; no two (2) shall be elected from any one club, Amended that President be non-representative of any club rep. resented in the League. ARTICLE IX. DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT. The President shall preside at all meetings of the League and Board of Directors; appoint all committees, and perform such other duties as pertain to '-s office or may be assigned

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him by Board of Directors. He shall, with the Secretary, sign all necessary documents. He shall have the casting vote, in case of a tie, on all questions at both League and Board meetings. In absence of the President at any meeting of the League, the Vice-President shall exercise the power and duties of the President at such meetings. ARTICLE X. SECRETARY. The Secretary shall be treasurer of the League, and as such shall be custodian of all funds of the League, and shall render monthly a report of his account. He shall have the custody and care of all official records and documents; shall keep a true record of all meetings of the League and Board of Directors; shall issue all official notices and attend to the necessary correspondence. He shall be entitled to such books, stationery, and material as the actual duties of his office may require (and shall keep a complete record of all games played). ARTICLE XI. DUTIES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS. It shall be the duty of the Board of Directors to carry out the objects and purposes of the League. They shall have the power to adopt such rules and regulations as they may deem

1, McCourtney; 2, Rogness; 3, Hanson; 4, Norris; 5, Smith, Mgr.; 6. Hanger; 7, Tique; 8, Mills; 9, DuFord; 10, Goldbloom; 11, Rennix. Photo by Lee Bros. APEX TEAM, Minneapolis Indoor Base Ball League.

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. 69 necessary for the government of the League on matters not determined by the By-Laws or special action of the League, and may enforce a due observance of the same by such actions as in the opinion of the Board of Directors the welfare of the League may render necessary or advisable. They shall have power to receive and act upon all resignations of members, officers, and directors. Any officer or director of the League desiring to resign shall present his resignation to the Board in writing. ARTICLE XII. PROTESTS. All protests shall be settled by an Arbitration Committee of five, to be appointed by the Board of Directors, and must not be connected with any team or club of this League. All protests must be in writing and in the hands of the Secretary within forty-eight (48) hours after the game. Protests must be accompanied by a fee of \$5.00. ARTICLE XIII. UMPIRES AND THEIR DUTIES. A staff of

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League umpires shall be selected by a chief of Umpires (chief of umpires to be selected by the delegates), who will have full charge of same and direct them when and where to officiate, and shall pay them their salaries. He shall furnish umpires with proper credentials to show that they are duly authorized to officiate. (1) It shall be the duty of the umpire to enforce the rules as they are written, regardless of his personal opinion as to their merit. (2) The umpire is sole and absolute judge of play. In no instance (under penalty of fine, to be imposed by Arbitration Committee), shall any person, except the captains of the competing teams, be allowed to address him or question his decision, and they can only question him on an interpretation of the rules. No manager or any other officer of either club shall be permitted to go on the field or address the umpire under a penalty of a forfeiture of a game. (3) Before the commencement of a game, the umpire of the game shall see that the rules governing the materials of the game are strictly observed,

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SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. 71 He shall ask the captain of the home club whether there are any special ground rules to be enforced, and if there are he shall see that they are duly enforced, provided they do not conflict with any of these rules. (4) Umpires shall call game at 8.30 P. M., sharp. (5) The umpires must keep the contesting nines playing constantly from the commencement of the game to its termination, allowing such delays only as are rendered unavoidable by accident or injury. He must, until the completion of the game, require the players of each side to promptly take their positions in the field as soon as the third man is put out, and must require the first batter of the opposite side to be in his position at the bat as soon as the fielders are in their places. The umpire may remove from the game any player guilty of vulgar, indecent or other improper conduct or language, and shall report same to the Arbitration Committee. (6) It is the duty of the umpire to stop any offensive "rooting" or noise, and to positively prohibit all continuous "rooting" under penalty of a forfeiture of the game by the side at fault. ARTICLE XIV. COACHING. The coaches shall be restricted to coaching the base-runner only, and shall not be allowed to address any remarks except to the base-runner, and then

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only in words of necessary direction; and shall not use language which shall in any manner refer to or reflect upon a player of the opposing team, the umpire or the spectators; and not more than one coach will be allowed with one runner on base, and two coaches with two or three runners on bases. To enforce the above the captain of the opposite side 'may call the attention of the umpire to the offence, and upon a repetition of the same, the offending player shall be debarred from further participation in the game. ARTICLE XV. REMOVAL. Any League umpire shall be subject to removal by the Board of Directors, and in the event of the resignation or removal of any League umpire the chief of umpires shall have power to appoint a suitable person to fill the vacancy thus created.

1, McConnell; 2, Anderson; 3, Jeffords; 4, Mullen; 5, Stumph; 6, Badhorr- 7, Kennedy, Mgr.; 8, Ickeringill; 9, Daley. Photo by Jack., CATHOLIC ATHLETIC TEAM, JAMESTOWN. N. Y.

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. 73 ARTICLE XVI. CAUSE FOR EXPULSION. Any League umpire who shall, in the judgement of the Board of Directors, be guilty of ungentlemanly conduct, or of selling or offering to sell a game of which he is umpire, shall thereupon be removed from his official capacity. ARTICLE XVII. MEETINGS. Meetings of the League and Board of Directors shall be held at the call of the chair at least once a month or upon written request of three (3) clubs, three (3) days' notice being necessary. ARTICLE XVIII. GAMES PLAYED. It shall be the duty of the manager or his assistant of the winning team, to notify the Secretary, within forty-eight (48) hours after game is played, the final result of said game, giving complete individual and total score. ARTICLE XIX. BALL. The Spalding Red-Seam ball shall be the official ball of the League and must be used in all League games of the League and be stamped with seal of League. ARTICLE XX. TIE GAMES. All the games shall be decided within three (3) weeks from date of tie. ARTICLE XXI. RULES. The Spalding Indoor Base Ball Rules shall govern all games played in this League. ARTICLE XXII. WINNING OF PENNANT. The club having the largest percentage at the end of season shall be declared winner of pennant.

1, Yeager; 2, Price, Official Scorer; 3, O'Brien; 4, Graham; 5, Rose; 6, Pearson; 7, Anderson, Mgr.; 8, Peter; 9, Lipke; 10, H. A. Johnson; 11, H. E. Johnson. COMPANY E TEAM, FIRST REGIMENT M. N. G., ST. PAUL, MINN.

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. 75 ARTICLE XXIII. MEMBERS OF TEAM. Any person in good standing with the League may play on any team represented in the League. A player who plays a League game with a club in this League cannot play a League game with any other club in this League unless he gets a written release from the manager of club with which he has played. ARTICLE XXIV. REGISTRATION. The manager of each club shall be required to register the players of his team (regular and substitute) with the secretary. Each registration to be accompanied by a fee of twenty-five (25) cents. Players must be registered one week before they are eligible to play. Their personal signature to be attached to said registration blank. Managers shall have option on services of player so registered for the next season, and any player desiring his release shall appeal to the Arbitration Committee. ARTICLE XXV. RULES GOVERNING MEETING. Robert's Rules of Order shall govern the meetings of the League. ARTICLE XXVI. MISCELLANEOUS. 1. Roll call. 2. Reading of minutes of last meeting. 3. Report of committees. 4. Report of officers. 5. Reading of correspondence. 6. Election of new members. 7. Unfinished business. 8. New business. 9. Adjournment.

1, Elward; 2, Forrest; 3 McDonough; 4, Ryan; 5, Gropan; 6, Murphy; 7, Kempf; 8, Mee; 9, Gorman; 10, Egan. Photo by Priesleben. DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE TEAM, CHICAGO.

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HANCOCK'S INDOOR BASE BALL RULES

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1, Semion; 2. Fisher, Capt.; 3, Pierson, Phys. Dir.; 4, Summers; 5, McReynolds; 6, Regal; 7, McIlleahany; 8, Ford; 9, Ritter. EVANSVILLE (IND.) Y. M. C. A. TEAM.

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1, Eberhardy; 2, Schumacker; 3, Petzke; 4, Lewis; 5, Vollmer; 6, Yule; 7, Herman; 8, Hegeman, Umpire; 9, Whitaker; 10, Burke, Mgr.; 11, Tully, Capt. KENOSHA (WIS.) TEAM. H. S. Brown, Photo.

RULE VI. THE PITCHER. The pitcher shall take his position facing the batter with both feet on the ground wholly within the box and with both feet on the rear line of said box, and when in the act of delivering the ball shall not take more than one step, but shall not be restricted as to curving the ball, although the arm must be swung parallel with the body. '1 ~ He shall not make more than one step in the act of delivering the ball. He shall hold the ball before the delivery fairly in front of his body and in sight of the umpire. When the armory game is played on a large diamond with 35 foot base lines and 30 foot pitching distance, the pitcher shall take his position as described above, but can heel with one or both feet a line drawn across the box 18 inches from the rear end of said box and shall not take more than one step in the act of delivering the ball. He shall hold the ball before delivery fairly in front of his body and in sight of the umpire. NOTE.-In the preliminary moves of the pitcher the arm does not have to be swung parallel with the body, but only on the final swing, when delivering the ball. RULE VII. THE GAME. A game shall consist of nine innings to each contesting club except that, if the side first at the bat scores less runs in nine innings than the other has scored in eight innings, the game shall then terminate; or, if the side last at bat in the ninth inning scores the winning run before the third man is out, the game shall terminate. RULE VIII. A TIE GAME. If the score be a tie at the end of the ninth inning to each side, play shall only be continued until the side first at bat shall have scored one or more runs than the other side in an equal number of innings, or until the other side shall score one or more runs than the first side at bat.

1, Richards; 2, Lucas; 3, Hoffer, Phy. Dir.; 4, Streator; 5, Moore; 6, Goodell; 7, Wright; 8, Smith; 9, W. Heilman; 10. Wilson; 11, P. Heilman. Walinge, Photo. OAK PARK (ILL.) Y. M. C. A. TEAM.

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. 85 RULE IX. A FORFEITED GAME. A forfeited game shall be declared by the umpire in favor of the club not in fault, at the request of such club, in the following cases: (a) If the required number of players to constitute a team fail to appear upon the field, or being upon the field fails to begin the game within one minute after the umpire has called "play" at the hour appointed for the beginning of the game, unless such delay in appearing or in commencing the game be unavoidable. (b) If, after the game has begun, one side refuses or fails to continue playing, unless such game has been suspended or terminated by the umpire. RULE X. SUBSTITUTES. The base runner shall not have a substitute run for him except by the consent of the captains of the contesting teams. RULE XI. CHOICE OF INNINGS. The choice of innings shall be decided by flipping a coin. RULE XII. GOOD AND BAD BALLS. A ball legally delivered by the pitcher which passes over any part of the home base not lower than the batsman's knee nor higher than his shoulder is a good ball. Otherwise it is a bad ball. It being assumed that the batter is standing erect while in his position. RULE XIII. BALKS. A motion to deliver the ball by the pitcher without his doing so, or holding the ball so long as to unnecessarily delay the game, constitutes a balk.

RULE XIV. ILLEGAL BALLS. A ball delivered by the pitcher with any part of his person out of the box, or if the pitcher fails to heel the back line of the pitcher's box with both feet prior to pitching the ball, or if he takes more than one step in the act of delivery. When the game is played under Armory rule, an illegal pitch shall be declared if the pitcher does not heel the 18-inch line. An illegal pitch entitles any base runner or batsman to a base. RULE XV. DEAD BALLS. Any pitched ball striking the batter is a dead ball, but does not entitle him to a base. If a batter intentionally gets in the way or interferes with any legally delivered ball a strike shall be called. If it should be the third strike the batter is out, and no base can be

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run on that ball. RULE XVI. NOT IN PLAY. In case of a foul strike, foul hit ball not legally caught out, dead ball, or base runner put out for being struck by a fair hit ball, the ball shall not be considered in play until it is held by the >* pitcher standing in his box. RULE XVII. BLOCK BALLS. A block ball is a batted or thrown ball that is stopped or handled by any person not engaged in the game. (a) Whenever a block occurs, base runners may run the bases without being put out, until the ball has been returned to and held by the pitcher standing in his box.

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1, Lindstrom; 2, Pleva, Mgr.; 3, Wicks; 4, Williams; 5, Swanson; 1, I. Mvoore; 7, Donahue; 8, Erkel; 9, Mills; 10, Smith; 11, R. Moore; 12, Rice; 13, Gilli. SWANSON & LINDSTROM TEAM, Minneapolis Indoor Base Ball League. Photo by Lee Brob

RULE XXI. FOUL STRIKES. A foul strike is a ball batted by the batsman when any part of his person is upon the ground outside the lines of the batsman's position. RULE XXII. THE BATSMAN IS OUT. (a) The batsman is out if he bats out of his turn and makes a fair hit before the error is discovered. (b) If he fails to take his position within one minute after the umpire has called for the batsman. (c) If he makes a foul hit and the ball be held by a fielder before touching the ground or any wall or fixture. fi' W(d) If he makes a foul strike. (e) If he attempts to hinder the catcher from fielding the ball, or fouls the ball intentionally, evidently without effort to make a fair hit. NOTE.-If the batter interferes with the catcher fielding his position, the base runners cannot advance on the play. (f) If, while first base be occupied by the base runner, he has three strikes, except when two men are already out. (g) As per Rule XV. (h) If the batsman is hit by the ball on the third strike he shall be declared out. NOTE.-If, after the batsman has two strikes, he fouls the ball, and the ball hits him before it hits the floor, wall or any fixture, he shall be called out. RULE XXIII. BASE RUNNING. The batsman becomes a base runner. (a) Instantly after he makes a fair

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hit. NOTE.--A foul tip is a ball hit by the batsman and does not go higher than his head. (b) Instantly after four balls have been called by the umpire. (c) Instantly after three strikes. (d) Instantly after the umpire declares an illegal delivery of a ball by a pitcher.

1, Wheeler; 2. Dillon, Mgr.; 3, Montgomery, Capt.; 4, Skinner; 5, Culver; 6, Brooks; 7, Johnson; 8, Jackson; 9, Feller. 29th SEPARATE COMPANY (N.G.N.Y.) TEAM, MEDINA, N. Y.

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1, Murta; 2, Bigler, Mgr.; 3, Weeks; 4, Ingles; 5, La Rue; 6, W. North, Fres.-Sec.; 7, H. La Rue; 8, Drake; 9, Quirk; 10, Kline. WITHINGTON ZOUAVES, JACKSON, MICIH

(b) A base runner must not leave his base on a pitched ball not struck, until after it has reached or passed the catcher, on penalty of being called back. (c) A base runner must be on his base when the pitcher is ready to deliver the ball to the batsman. (d) When the Armory game is played on a large diamond with 35 feet base lines, the base runner must not leave his base on a pitched ball until after it has left the pitcher's hands, on penalty of being sent back. Starting too soon does not exempt a base runner from being put out on that particular play. The umpire must not make a decision in regard to a premature start until the base runner has reached the next base or is put out. RULE XXVII. RETURNING TO BASES. The base runner shall return to his base, and shall be entitled to so return without being put out- (a) If the umpire declares a foul hit which is not legally caught by a fielder. (b) If the umpire declares a foul strike. (c) If the umpire declares a dead ball. (d) If the person or clothing of the umpire is struck by a ball thrown by the catcher to intercept a base runner. (e) If he is called back by the umpire for starting too soon. RULE XXVIII. A BASE RUNNER IS OUT. (a) If, having made a fair hit, while batsman, such fair hit ball be held by a fielder before touching the ground, wall or any fixture. NOTE.-If the person or clothing of umpire is struck by a ball thrown by the catcher to intercept base runner, base runner shall be entitled to only one base.

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1, A. Cummings; 2, White, Mgr. and Capt.; 3, Pederson; 4, Early; 5, J. Cumming:sr 6, Vervais; 7, Raudenbush; 8, Burocher; 9, Connell. COMPANY D, FIRST INFANTRY, M. N. G., Champions National Guard Athletic Association of St. Paul, Minn.

SPALDING S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALID UJLWi* 97 (b) If he intentionally kicks or interferes v ith a ball he has just batted. If a ball he has just batted rebounds andc hits him he shall not be declared out on that account. (c) If the third strike be caught before touching th(ground or any object. (d) If, after three strikes or a fair hit, be be touched with the ball in the hands of a fielder before such base- runner touches first base. (e) If, after three strikes or a fair hit, the ball be se- curely held by a fielder while touching first base with any part of his person, before such base-runner touches first base. (f) If, in running from first to second base, from second to third base, or from third to home base, he runs more than three feet from a direct line between such bases to avoid being touched by a ball in the hands of a fielder; but in case a fielder be occupying a base-runner's proper path, attempting to field a batted ball, then the base-run- ner shall run out of the path and shall not be declared out for so doing. (g) If he fails to avoid a fielder attempting to field a batted ball, or if he in any way obstructs a fielder attempt- ing to field a batted ball, or intentionally interferes with a thrown ball. (h) If, at any time, while the ball is in play, he be touched by the ball in the hands of a fielder, unless some part of his person is touching a base he is entitled to oc- cupy; provided, the ball be held by the fielder after touch- ing him; but-exception as to first base-in running to first base, he may overrun said base without being put out for being off said base, after first touching it, provided he returns at once and retouches the base, after which he may be put out as at any other base. If, in overrunning first base, he also attempt to run to second base, he shall forfeit such exemption from being put out.

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SPALDING S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. 99 (i) If, when a fair of four fly is legally caught, such ball is legally held by a fielder on the base occupied by the base

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runner when such ball was struck, or the base runner be touched with the ball in the hands of a fielder, before he retouches said base after such fair or foul hit ball was so caught. (j) If a fair hit ball strikes him before touching a fielder, wall or fixture, except when a runner is holding a base he is legally entitled to, and in such case no base shall be run unless forced by the batsman becoming a base runner, and no run shall be scored. (k) If, when running to a base, he fail to touch the intervening base or bases in regular order, he may be put out at the base he fails to touch by a fielder holding the ball on said base, in the same manner as in running to first base. RULE XXIX. TURN EITHER WAY. In returning to first base, after overrunning, the base-runner may turn either way. RULE XXX. SAFELY ON A BASE. A base-runner is safely on a base if he slides with the bag and clings to it; or, if any part of his person is touching the spot where the bag should be; or, he is safe if he has touched the home base or where the base should be. If, in sliding with the bag at any base, he should stop, he must then return with the bag to the proper spot before starting for another base, the same as in overrunning first base. RULE XXXI. COACHING RULES. The coaches are restricted in coaching to base-runners only, and are not allowed to address any remarks except to base-runners, and then only in words of necessary direction.

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. IOI No coacher will be allowed up when the bases are unoccupied, and only one coacher when one base is occupied, and no more than two coaches when two or more bases are occupied. RULE XXXII. SUITABLE SHOES. Only shoes with rubber soles or other soft material shall be used, and in all league games teams must be fully uniformed. RULE XXXIII. PITCHER MUST WAIT. WVChen a base-runner is legally entitled to return to a base, the pitcher must wait a reasonable time for him to reach the base, on penalty of giving the base-runner another base for violation. RULE XXXIV. UMPIRES. (a) The umpires are masters of the field from the commencement to the termination of the game, and are entitled to the respect of the spectators, and any person offering any insult or injury to either of them must be promptly ejected from the room by those in charge. (b) The umpires must compel the players to

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observe the provisions of all the playing rules, and are hereby invested with authority to order any player to do or omit to do any act as they may deem necessary to give force and effect to any and all of such provisions. (c) There shall be two umpires, who shall take suitable positions on the field for observing the plays which they are to judge. (d) No. 1 shall decide on and call all balls, strikes, blocks, dead balls, balks, illegal deliveries, fair and foul hits, ground hits, foul strikes, all questions arising at home

1, H. F. Sinning; 2, Kelly, Official Umpire; 3, H. A. Sinning; 4, H. Hyde, Official Umpire; 5, Bastion; 6, Bradwell; 7, Tropf; 8, Rath, Capt.; 9, Pegg; 10, Papin, Y. M. C. A. TEAM. DUBUQUE, IQWA. Preitauer, Photo.

SPALDING S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. 103 plate, and shall call play or time, and shall take a position behind the catcher. (e) No. 2 shall judge all base plays excepting those at home plate and shall take a position about ten feet back of the base line, midway between home and first or home and third bases, or where he can best view the play. (f) The umpires shall be sole judges of the play, and discussion will only be allowed on correct interpretation of the rules and not on any optional decision. All such discussions are restricted to the two captains. (g) The two umpires shall change positions at the end of every full inning. (h) In case an umpire for some reason cannot decide a play, he shall refer to his colleague. The umpires shall ask the captain of the home team whether there are any special ground rules to be enforced, and if there are, they shall see that they are duly enforced, provided they do not conflict with any of these rules. (i) The umpires must keep the contesting nines playing constantly from the commencement of the game to its termination, allowing such delays only as are rendered unavoidable by accident or injury. The umpires must, until the completion of the game, require the players of each side to promptly take their positions in the field as soon as the third man is put out, and must require the first batter of the opposite side to be in his position at the bat as soon as the fielders are in their places. RULE XXXV. CALLING "PLAY" AND "TIME." (a) The umpire designated as No. 1 must call "play" promptly at the hour designated by the home

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club, and on the call of "play" the game must immediately begin. When he calls "time," play must be suspended until he calls "play" -main, and during the interim no player shall

1, Cameron; 2, Werle; 3, Foley; 4, Schwing; 5, Branch; 6, Kline; 7, Johnson; 8, Orr; 9, Ball, Capt. and Mgr.; 10, Saner. Photo by Bairstow. COLUMBIAN ATHLETIC CLUB TEAM, WARREN, PA.

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. 105 be put out, base be run or run be scored. The umpire shall suspend play only for an accident to himself or a player (but in case of accident to a fielder "time" shall not be called until the ball be returned to and held by the pitcher standing in his box). (b) "Time" must not be called for trivial causes. The practice of players suspending the game to discuss or contest a decision with either umpire is a gross violation of the rules and the umpire must not allow it. (c) If a player wilfully disobeys the cautions of the umpires in regard to violations of the rules he may, at the discretion of the umpires, be ordered out of the game and his place be filled, if such decision reduce the side to less than eight players. RULE XXXVI. SCORING. In order to promote uniformity in scoring, the following suggestions and definitions are made for the benefit of scorers, and they are required to make all scores in accordance therewith. SECTION I. The first item in the tabulated score, after the player's name and position, shall be the number of times he has been at bat during the game. No time at bat shall be scored if the batsman be given first base on called balls or on an illegal delivery of the ball by the pitcher. SEC. 2. In the second column shall be set down the number of hits made by each player. A hit should be scored in the following cases: When the ball from the bat strikes the ground within the foul lines and out of reach of the fielders. When a hit ball is partially or wholly stopped by a fielder in motion, but such player cannot recover himself in time to handle the ball before the striker reaches first base. When a ball is hit with such force to a fielder that he cannot handle it in time to put out the batsman.

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. When a ball is hit so slowly toward a fielder that he cannot handle it in time to put out the batsman. That in all cases where

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a base-runner is retired by being hit by a batted ball, the batsman should be credited with a hit. SEC. 3. In the third column should be set down the number of runs made by each player during the game. SEC. 4. In the fourth column shall be set down the number of opponents put out by each player. When a batsman is called out for a foul strike, or when he fails to bat in the proper order, the put-out shall be scored to the catcher. In all cases of out for interference or running out of line, the put-out shall be credited to the player who would have made the play, but for the action of the base-runner or batsman. SEC. 5. The number of times the player assists shall be set down in the fifth column. An assist shall be given to each player who handles the ball in assisting a put-out or other play of the kind. An assist should be given to the player who makes a play in time to put a runner out, even if the player who could complete the play fails through no fault of the player assisting. SEC. 6. An error should be given in the sixth column for each misplay which allows the batsman or base-runner to make one or more bases, when perfect play would have insured his being put out, except that "wild pitches," "bases on balls," or illegal pitched balls, balks or passed balls, all of which comprise battery errors, shall not be included in this column. An error shall not be scored against the catcher for a wild throw to prevent a stolen base, unless the base-runner advances an extra base because of the error. No error shall be scored against a fielder who attempts to complete a double play, unless the throw is so wild that an additional base is gained.

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. RULE XXXVII. SUMMARY.

SECTION I. The score made in each inning of the game. SEC. 2. The number of two-base hits made by each player. SEC. 3. The number of three-base hits made by each player. SEC. 4. The number of home runs made by each player. SEC. 5. The number of hits made off each pitcher. SEC. 6. The number of times the pitcher strikes out the opposing batsmen. SEC. 7. The number of times the pitcher gives bases on balls. SEC. 8. The number of wild pitches charged to the pitcher. SEC. 9. The number of passed balls by each catcher. SEC. IO. The time of the game. SEC. II. The names of the umpires.

INDOOR BASE BALL FOR WOMEN

INDOOR BASE BALL FOR WOMEN Indoor Base Ball has been played by the young women of the West Division and Joseph Medil High Schools of Chicago in their gymnasiums during the last five years. The first team was organized in the West Division High School in 1895, but there was no attempt to coach the team for competition with other schools at all until the winter of 1899. The game is steadily gaining in favor among the young ladies of the various high schools of Chicago. There are two reasons for the fact that Indoor Base Ball has not been played as much by women as basket ball. The first reason is that basket ball is easily understood by spectators, which makes it popular, especially with those who do not know the general rules of athletic games. The majority of those who attend indoor games for women do not understand Base Ball. All players are more or less sensitive to environment, hence the difficulty of starting and maintaining an indoor base ball team in a ladies' college or Young Women's Christian Association when the game is little understood, and consequently not appreciated by spectators. However, the large city high schools seem quite well adapted to the development of indoor base ball for women. Many of the girls who attend these schools understand base ball because the boys have both outdoor and indoor teams. All that is required under such conditions is for the girls to show that they can play ball, and they will receive hearty sympathy and enthusiastic support.

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. The second reason for the slow development of indoor base ball for women is found in the fact that the coaches and teams may be discouraged before the players become proficient in the game. There are natural ball players among women, but it takes much time and patience to develop the playing of most individuals and a longer time for team work. However, it seems to me this is no more difficult than the development of a foot ball team from a body of men who have never played in a game. There is a general impression that women can not throw a ball, but experience shows they can acquire the short, quick throws of indoor base ball. It is

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admitted, of course, that they cannot develop the strength of throw, fielding or battery that men do, but the skill acquired in the ball game compares favorably with that attained in other games for women, such as basket ball and the art of fencing. In the West Division High School gymnasium the girls have played indoor base ball according to the standard rules, and used the regulation diamond, bat and ball. It is perhaps early for suggestions of modifications, but it seems to me the game can be improved if a lighter, softer and quite elastic ball is used. Such a ball was furnished us by A. G. Spalding & Bros., and was recently tried with great success. The advantages of this ball are that it is more easily batted and fielded than the regulation ball, which, of course, makes the game livelier and reduces the difference in playing strength of the boys and the girls' teams. I suggest that sliding to bases be not allowed. There is great danger of personal injury to players unaccustomed to this form of locomotion which is considered unsafe by some of the best athletes among men. I object to it also for the same reason that batting the ball from the hands of an opponent has been abolished in the modified rules for basket ball, viz.:—that it introduces into the game certain roughness entirely out of harmony with true sport. For psychological and physiological training and development the

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. game offers many advantages. It is not as violent as basket ball, and for that reason it is a much safer sport for women. High exertion is required only at intervals, and is not continued long enough to be injurious to a player in normal physical condition. In this respect indoor base ball excels all other forms of school and college athletics. Football and basket ball require such physical strength and endurance that they are prohibitive to all who are not above the normal physical development. Candidates for an outdoor base ball team must have skill acquired by years of practice, and should possess considerable endurance. All athletic games are open to young men who possess the requisite physical development and acquired skill, but the young women have not engaged to any extent in more than two athletic exercises, tennis and basket ball. Indoor base ball requires more and quicker exertion than tennis, brings into action more muscles of the body and permits eighteen players in

a space equal to that required for four tennis players. There are nine positions to be filled, and each player must adapt herself to the place she occupies, and should, to a certain extent, possess peculiar qualifications for her part in the game. It is, therefore, possible to take a class of young women in which there is a variety of physical strength, size and mental traits, and from this class develop a team which will work together effectually and harmoniously. Coaches of women's basket ball players have experienced special difficulty in securing team work, and for facilitating this desirable feature of all athletics, they have added boundaries and modified the rules. The natural boundaries of a base ball diamond and the necessity of each player remaining in her own position are conducive to team work in all indoor teams. The results of indoor base ball for girls in the West Division High School, Chicago, have shown that it is success-

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. ful in every way. Marked improvement in the physical condition of the players has resulted in every case. No one showed any of the effects resulting from over exertion. Girls bat well, and soon learn fielding. They throw easily overhanded and underhanded, and after a few weeks' practice develop considerable speed. The most difficult places to fill are usually the pitcher's and catcher's positions. Among several candidates, however, some one can be found possessing the requisite strength of arm and wrist for the pitcher's work. Such players may improve rapidly, and learn to pitch surprisingly swift balls. There are some natural catchers who receive the ball excellently, but it usually requires time to develop material for this position. Experienced players can learn to catch after a little practice unless they are afraid of the bat.

HOW TO TEACH GIRLS TO PLAY INDOOR BASE BALL

HOW TO TEACH GIRLS TO PLAY INDOOR BASE BALL JT BY JOs. CERMAK, Gymnastic Instructor, J. Medill High School, Chicago, Ill. THE further we advance in teaching gymnastics the more we must recognize the importance of games in that branch of education called, "Physical Culture." Nay, we hear the voices of some of the most

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prominent physiologists and psychologists who claim that plays are the only ideal form of gymnastic exercises, whereby we can attain marvelous agility, strength, endurance, by which we cultivate self-control, self-reliance, those important faculties, which only enable us to be successful in our strenuous struggle for existence. Admitting all this, we naturally come to a question, what kind of games will bring us those satisfactory results ? Most decidedly those which the children like best-games which arouse pleasant feeling, which we play with joy, with enthusiasm-for such feeling alone is apt to stimulate the heart to a vigorous action and drive the blood and a new life through our whole 'system. And my long experience as a teacher of gymnastics convinced me that of all the games I have introduced, girls like indoor base ball the best. Fact is, that we shall find individual girls who do not like the game, but such girls are, as a rule, indifferent to any kind of game, to any kind of physical exercise. Everything is "too much like work" for them. But ninety per cent. of our girls, as soon as they learn the simple rudiments of base ball, play it with the same enthusiasm at the end of school year as at the beginning. It is a game which is developing all our bodily powers, a game in which mind must be just as quick as our body, is void of all danger of injury or strain, is a purely American game, and those are the chief reasons for which I have introduced it in our girls' classes, and, allow me to add, with success. The main problem a teacher encounters in introducing base ball in

THE GAME IN MINNEAPOLIS

1. D. McNaughton; 2, Price; 3, F. Carlisle; 4, W. Carlisle; 5, W. Ivartmi, corer; 6, Schultz, Sec.; 7, Neugard; 8, Kinkel; 9, Coughlin, Mgr.; 10, D. Martin; 11, Hill; 12, N. McNaughton; 13, Ryman. Photo by Lee Bros. LUND LAND TEAM, Champions Minneapolis Indoor Base Ball League. Guard clubs, and as these were more for the benefit of the members of the companies than the public, the game was almost unknown. At the beginning of the season of 1905 there were four companies represented in Indoor Base

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Ball, but as the lease of the armory building had expired and the new armory was not completed, the teams were forced to disband. For some time the game was forgotten until some of the Company F players, with the aid of a few outsiders organized a team under the name of the Apex; a hall was secured and a few games with outside teams were played. These games attracted some little attention and one at a time the Holtzermans, Toney's, Lund Land Agency, and the Henley teams organized and each in their turn played the Apex. These games went on for a few weeks and the public seemed greatly interested; through one of the newspapers' suggestion a league was proposed. The different managers were at once interested in this proposition and a meeting was called. A league was formed and was composed of eight teams, namely, Lund Lands, Swanson & Lindstrom, Apex, Henleys, Holtzermans, Chicago Store, Toney's, Palace Clothing Company and Company B. There was one great obstacle in the way that caused a great deal of dissatisfaction; this was the fact that two teams had to be played on one evening, as the Monitor Hall was the only floor that could be secured for the games. Nevertheless the games were played according to the schedule, and after two weeks of searching the committee that had been appointed, were rewarded for their efforts by an offer made by Dr. Edward Shumpik, manager of the Casino Roller Skating Rink, to furnish his rink two nights a week, free of all charges, to the league. This offer was gladly accepted and the schedule was changed. Thus with everything complete the games went along smoothly. After the close of the season a meeting was held and all arrangements were made to reorganize the different clubs and continue the league. The indoor game has come to stay in Minneapolis and the interest that the public has put in it is surprising.

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These prices in effect July 5, 1907. Prices subject to change without notice.

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